

Research Note

**A Synonym of *Metacamopiella euzeti* Kohn, Santos, and Lebedev, 1996 (Monogenea: Allodiscocotylidae) Parasitic on Fishes (Teleostei: Carangidae) from the Coastal Zone of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil**

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**ABSTRACT:** Based on the study of the type material and additional specimens collected by the authors from the type host, the carangid fish *Oligoplites palometa* (Cuvier, 1833), collected from the type locality, the coastal zone of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the allodiscocotylid *Metacamopia oligoplites* Takemoto, Amato, and Luque, 1996, is considered a junior synonym of *Metacamopiella euzeti* Kohn, Santos, and Lebedev, 1996.

**KEY WORDS:** Monogenea, Allodiscocotylidae, *Metacamopiella euzeti*, *Metacamopia oligoplites*, *Oligoplites palometa*, *Trachinotus carolinus*, Carangidae, Brazil.

Takemoto et al. (1996) described *Metacamopia oligoplites* using specimens collected from *Oligoplites palometa*, *O. saliens*, and *O. saurus* from the coastal zone of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and emended the original diagnosis of *Metacamopia* Lebedev, 1972. During a parasitological survey of carangid fishes conducted between March and October 1997, 38 specimens of *O. palometa* (Cuvier, 1833) were examined from the coastal zone of the State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (21–23°S, 41–45°W). The fish were identified according to Menezes and Figueiredo (1980). Numerous monogeneans were collected, including some that were similar to those described by Takemoto et al. (1996). The monogeneans were fixed and preserved in 5% formalin, stained with Gomori's trichromic, and mounted in Canada balsam. Measurements are in micrometers unless otherwise indicated; the ranges are followed by the mean in parentheses. Voucher specimens were deposited in the Coleção Helminológica do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz (6 voucher specimens, CHIOC No.

33958a–f), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and in the United States National Parasite Collection (5 voucher specimens, USNPC No. 88110), Beltsville, Maryland, U.S.A. In addition, the following material was examined: *M. oligoplites* Takemoto, Amato, and Luque, 1996 (holotype, CHIOC No. 33623a, 9 paratypes, CHIOC No. 33623b, c, 33624, and 33625; USNPC No. 85411–85414); *Metacamopiella euzeti* Kohn, Santos, and Lebedev, 1996 (holotype, CHIOC No. 33059, paratypes, CHIOC No. 30060a, 30062a).

Measurements based on 17 whole-mounted specimens: total length 3.26–6.52 (4.64) mm; maximum width 0.72–1.45 (0.93) mm; anterior region 1.45–3.26 (2.05) mm long; middle region 0.54–1.08 (0.78) mm long; posterior region 0.72–2.77 (1.72) mm long; haptor 0.32–1.90 (0.79) mm long. Buccal organs 43–70 (53) long, 32–65 (44) wide. Pharynx 49–59 (53) long, 38–65 (49) wide. Esophagus 162–432 (291,  $n = 15$ ) long. Testes 26–46 (37,  $n = 8$ ) in number, 16–27 (23,  $n = 8$ ) in diameter. Copulatory organ 356–702 (451,  $n = 15$ ) long. Germarium 243–486 (293,  $n = 10$ ) long, 65–135 (81,  $n = 10$ ) wide. Vaginal ducts 243–529 (283,  $n = 12$ ) long. Seminal receptacles 162–432 (242,  $n = 14$ ) long. Eggs 270–540 (459,  $n = 6$ ) long, 48–59 (55,  $n = 6$ ) wide.

Kohn et al. (1996) placed *Metacamopiella* in Allodiscocotylidae because of the presence of ventrolateral vaginal pores, vaginal ducts lacking sclerotized structures, and by the presence or absence of a row of internal papillalike thickenings in the vaginal ducts. The type species *M. euzeti* Kohn, Santos, and Lebedev, 1996, is parasitic on the carangid *Trachinotus carolinus* from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Type material of *M. oligoplites* examined agreed in all major respects

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with the characteristics of *Metacamopiella* above; therefore, a new synonym of *M. euzeti* Kohn, Santos, and Lebedev, 1996, is proposed. The examination of type material of *M. oligoplites* allowed comparisons with the original description and illustrations by Takemoto et al. (1996) to be made: (1) the papillalike structures in the vaginal ducts were not described, and (2) the description and illustration of the midsclerite of the clamp were incomplete. Observation of the paratype illustrated by Takemoto et al. (1996) showed that the midsclerite bifurcates at their extremities and is not bifurcated only in the anterior extremity as illustrated by these authors.

*Metacamopia* Lebedev, 1972 is characterized by the presence of sclerotized structures in the vaginal ducts. Because the specimens described by Takemoto et al. (1996) did not show this character, the authors emended the diagnosis of *Metacamopia* to accommodate their specimens, including in this genus the species with or without sclerotized structures in the vaginal ducts. This emended diagnosis is not valid, because it was based on insufficiently studied material. As mentioned above, the specimens described in Takemoto et al. (1996) do not have sclerotized structures in the vaginal duct but have papillalike thickened structures, as in *Metacamopiella*. Also, the position of the vagina (ventral, as in *Metacamopiella*) annotated by Takemoto et al. (1996) does not correspond to the original di-

agnosis (dorsolateral) of *Metacamopia* made by Lebedev (1972).

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### Research Note

## Histochemistry and Ultrastructure of the Metacercarial Cyst of *Cryptogonimus chyli* (Trematoda: Cryptogonimidae)

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**ABSTRACT:** Histochemical and ultrastructural studies were conducted on metacercarial cysts of the cryptogonimid trematode *Cryptogonimus chyli* from the skeletal muscles of the fantail darter *Etheostoma flabellare*. Metacercarial cysts were composed of an outer host

capsule and an inner parasite cyst. The host capsule contained an outer region of fibrocytes, collagen, and lymphocytes and a thin inner layer. The parasite cyst was a uniformly thin and homogeneous layer. The host capsule stained strongly for connective tissues and protein and moderately for lipids, nucleic acids, nonspecific esterase activity, and acid and alkaline phosphatase activities. The parasite cyst stained intensely for acid mucopolysaccharides and moderately for neutral

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